1: Drew G-3 (1862-1872) 1875 AVI Kashmir AVI

that outside, yet, from the gaps and partial gaps before mentioned, there is a wheeling round of the moist winds and clouds, which thus to some extent find their way round the flank of the range to the inner region, so far at all events as to affect its north-western portion.

Although, from the small area they occupy, the *snow-beds* which have been described in a previous chapter (Chapter XV., *General Observations*) have not on this map found a place, yet, in connection with the other snow phenomena, it may be well here to mention them and to state that they are found at about the level of 16,000 feet.

I will now put down, for the convenience of travellers, the words representing, in some of the languages used among the mountains, the various states of snow:

	Dard.	Pánzi.	Kashmíri.	Gnauri.	Ladákhi.
snow	barf.	dang.	shín.	hín.	khá.
ice	kánur.	dangoth.	yakh.	sar.	chárting.
glacier	saryún.	kandar.	kamak.	hún or kúna.	
avalanche	hiwún.	mánl.	hinál.	rud.	
crevasse	..	..	hír.		

Glaciers and avalanches not occurring in Dugar, the words for them are wanting in Dogrí. The *d* in *dang* and the *d* and *t* in *dangoth* are cerebral; the *n* in *saryún*, *húu*, and *kúna* is nasal.

RACE MAP.

This map shows the geographical distribution of the various nations that have been described in the different chapters of the book.

One of the tints given in this Race Map, and repeated in the two succeeding maps, denotes the portion of the Maharaja's territories which is quite uninhabited, and, with little exception, uninhabitable. This includes the great spread of the Kuenlun and Lingzhithang plains and all that width of mountain country which, continuous with it, extends to the north-west. Then there is the mass of mountain between the Shâyok and Indus rivers, the higher parts of which are quite unfrequented.